

GUARANTEE

Your Money Back If You Want It. See Editorial Page, First Column.

PLURAL WIFE'S CHILD TO SHARE ECCLES WEALTH

Utah Court Upholds Son of Polygamous Union in Claim.

FATHER'S WORD PROVED WEDDING

Mormon Church Said to Have Backed Suit, Fearing Worse Scandal.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Salt Lake, Utah, July 16.—Children born of a polygamous marriage have all the rights of legitimate offspring if acknowledged by the father, according to the ruling of the jury in the suit of Mrs. Margaret Cullen Geddes, plural wife of David Eccles, multi-millionaire sugar and lumber king, for a share in the father's estate for her son, Albert Eccles.

The jury, which consisted of six Mormons and two Gentiles, deliberated twelve hours before returning the verdict. The decision affects no less than 3,000 persons in Utah. Judge Howell, who presided at the trial, ruled that children born in plural wedlock were legitimate.

The jury found that "David Eccles, deceased, in his lifetime had acknowledged himself to be the father of the petitioner, Albert Eccles, and that the said petitioner was an heir to the said estate."

Mrs. Geddes at Smoot Hearing. The case was the most sensational ever brought into court in Utah and has attracted widespread attention. The fact that Mrs. Geddes was a witness at the Smoot investigation, where she testified that Mr. Eccles was not her husband, had an important bearing on the case because the defense attempted to show that she had committed perjury at the Smoot hearing. This, however, was disproven.

The decision was rendered under a Utah statute providing that a child, irrespective of its legitimacy, was legally entitled to a share in its father's estate if the father had ever openly acknowledged his paternity.

One of the most important witnesses in the case was George F. Gibbs, secretary to the President of the Mormon Church, who testified that David Eccles had admitted to him that he was the father of Albert Eccles. President Joseph F. Smith and other officials of the church admitted under oath that plural marriages had been performed in the state since the manifesto in 1890.

It is charged that the church backed Mrs. Geddes in her fight, fearing that if it did not she would testify that the ceremony was performed in the Logan Temple, instead of at the office of the Eccles Lumber Company. It is common rumor that such was the case. The defense attempted to impeach the testimony of Mrs. Geddes, and did show that the office was not arranged as outlined by Mrs. Geddes when the marriage was performed.

Eccles Will Appeal Decision. Members of the Eccles family expressed surprise at the decision and intimated that the next step would be an appeal to the Supreme Court. The case would be carried to the United States Supreme Court. The case has brought about a complete disruption of the relations between the Eccles family and the Mormon Church.

Margaret Cullen lived nineteen years in Glasgow, Scotland, when she came into Utah as a Mormon missionary. When Stewart Geddes, that was in 1881, in June, 1884, she left her home for the United States, a firm believer in the doctrines of the Mormon Church. In Salt Lake City she lived almost within the shadow of the temple. She believed that within its walls one learned the mystery of God and the purpose of life. She believed in polygamy.

In the fall of 1884 Geddes invited Margaret Cullen to his home in Logan, Utah, and, in the presence of his legal wife, proposed to make her his plural wife. The woman consented. That was in 1884. In December of that year the ceremony was performed by Apostle M. W. Merrill, who had married Mrs. Geddes to David Eccles. The ceremony was called to testify at the Smoot investigation David Eccles came to Salt Lake to see her and arrange for her transportation to Washington. She testified during the Smoot hearing that he had told her to protect him at any cost, as exposure of their relations would mean no end of trouble for him. She did protect him.

When the jury returned the verdict today, Mrs. Geddes smiled and then broke into tears. She had started to thank the jurors one by one when she fainted. The court room was packed and there was a great cheer when the verdict was read. While the plural relations of Mrs. Geddes and Albert Eccles had no direct bearing on the decision of the jury, the verdict is, nevertheless, an admission of these relations.

It is rumored here that Federal officials have been watching the developments closely for a possible revival of the Smoot investigation. It is pointed out that if the investigation is revived that Mrs. Geddes cannot be unseated in the Senate.

The decision to-day will enable Mrs. Geddes to carry her fight into the State of Oregon to obtain a portion of the Oregon estate.

HEAT KILLS; WILL LINGER

Increase in Humidity Forecast for To-day. William Blake, of 331 Hudson Street, died yesterday in Bellevue from heat. Philip Tilgman, of 285 East 151st Street, was overcome. He was taken to the Lincoln Hospital.

HE LOOTED LISLE BANK

Brazen Ludwig Gets Prison Term for Taking Rosie's \$120. [By Telegram to The Tribune.] Metuchen, N. J., July 16.—That heaven won't always protect the working girl was more or less proved to-day in the Middlesex County Court when Judge Peter Francis Daly sentenced Ludwig Kurkoski to not more than seven or less than two years in state prison for stealing \$120 from the—er—stealing of Rosie Wanda. Rosie was working it, too, according to evidence produced.

Judge Daly scathingly reprimanded brazen Ludwig and sentenced him severely for his daring theft, saying that poor working girls too often were made victims of fresh young fellows.

BATTLESHIPS USE PANAMA CANAL

Squadron Passes from Cristobal to Pacific Terminal in Eight Hours.

Panama, July 16.—The Panama Canal was used to-day for the first time by large battleships of the United States navy, when the Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin, carrying naval cadets from Annapolis to San Francisco, made the trip from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The battleships, which compose the Naval Academy Practice Squadron are in command of Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

The squadron left Cristobal at 10 o'clock this morning. Galliard Cut about 2 o'clock this afternoon, and reached Balboa, Pacific terminal of the canal, at 6 o'clock this evening.

The Panama Canal has been used by warships before. The Peruvian gunboat Teniente Rodriguez passed through the waterway on August 17, last year, and a British submarine on February 25 of this year navigated the canal during battle practice.

TEARS FLAG LOOSE; SAILOR FLOORS HIM

Broadway Riot After Hearer Rips Banner Evangelist Was "Disgracing."

With an American flag draped across the platform, John Nelson, an evangelist, held an outdoor service last night at Broadway and Forty-seventh Street. John Nelson, of 308 West Thirty-sixth Street, took exception to some of his remarks and leaped forward.

"You're disgracing the American flag," he shouted, and tore the banner loose. Jack Powell, a sailor on the receiving ship Maine, dropped Moran with a right hand. As Moran staggered to his feet he met the sailor's left and went down again. The crowd surged forward, apparently bent on trampling Moran under foot.

Policemen, with nightsticks finally dispersed the crowd.

PINCHED BY FROST, MRS. GOULD PAYS \$40

Smiles as She Bails Out Driver Hurrying Her in Auto to Lakewood.

Jack Frost nipped Mrs. George J. Gould yesterday afternoon. Jack is a motorcycle policeman, whose beat is along the Hudson County Boulevard at North Bergen, N. J., where he arrested Mrs. Gould and her chauffeur, Frederick Palmer, for speeding. Mrs. Gould had to deposit \$40 bail for Palmer before she could proceed.

The wealthy couple smiled and appeared to enjoy the proceedings, and Frost was politeness itself. The amused smile did not leave her when she handed four \$10 bills across the desk and promised that Palmer would appear in court at Medina, N. J., on Monday night.

Mrs. Gould was on her way from New York to Georgian Court, at Lakewood.

NOE HAS NEW BUG, AND IT'S A HUMMER

Sayville's Torpedo Insect May Be Secret Code Message Lost in Transmission.

Beware the submarine-aeroplane-torpedo-bug! Noe, of Sayville, sends out a warning, and Munchausen and his lineal descendant, Stone of Winsted, are invited to give ear. The creature is shaped like a submarine, with a lump like a conning tower on its back, but when it flies it is immediately transformed into an aeroplane. "It shoots through space like a torpedo," says Mr. Noe, "and hums like a rifle bullet."

There is ground for believing that the insect is a locust which in its formative period got tangled up with a code message from the Sayville wireless station.

RUMANIA DEFIES GERMANY, BANS ARMS FOR TURKS

Cuts Off Only Land Route Left Between Teutons and Ally.

LONDON SEES FALL OF CONSTANTINOPLE

Army Defending Dardanelles Now Faces Ammunition Famine.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, July 16.—Rumania has refused to allow weapons and ammunition to pass through her territory from Germany to Turkey. To Berlin's demand she has sent emphatic rejection, according to the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, who quotes the "Vorwaerts."

This action is accepted here as presaging the conquest of the Dardanelles and the capture of Constantinople by the allied forces. The pinch of scant ammunition supplies has already been felt by the Turks on Gallipoli. It found expression in the Franco-British gains on the peninsula, important advances after many checks.

As the direct line through Serbia was closed, German co-operation with Turkey was established through Rumania. Along the route which passed from Vienna through Budapest, Bucharest, Sofia and Adrianople German officers travelled to train the Turks in warfare and to lead their armies in the field. Along that route arms and ammunition were carried to the Turks defending the Dardanelles and Constantinople, until Rumania, evidently under pressure of the Allies, closed the railroad to the shell and powder trains.

To Germany Turk control of the Dardanelles means greater power in the fight against the Czar's forces. For if the Allies win Constantinople and the strait Russia can get ammunition through the Black Sea. And German diplomats have admitted that the successes of the Galician campaign were due more than anything else to the failure of Russian munitions supplies.

Only Land Route Cut Off. With the only land route to her Turkish ally cut off, Germany cannot send the weapons with which the Allies were resolutely repulsed up to the middle of June. The Turks, already suffering from a scarcity of ammunition, are faced now with a famine. Resistance to the Franco-British changes on the peninsula will be appreciably weakened.

Rumania's refusal of Germany's demands is accepted here as an indication that she will throw her lot with the Entente and attempt to wrest Transylvania and Bukovina, her "irredentia," from Austria. The Teutonic allies have been pulling every diplomatic string, have been exerting every effort to keep Rumania neutral.

On July 7 they offered her part of Bukovina and better treatment of Rumanians in the Dual Monarchy as the price of her neutrality. For her aid on the side of the Teutonic allies they offered to extend this territory to Cernowitz. All these offers Rumania seems to have refused.

The only restraining influence now is the Bulgarian menace. Bulgaria is itching to avenge the Rumanian coup in the second Balkan war, when the Rumanian government joined Serbia and Greece, brought about Bulgarian defeat and took from her the spoils of victory. The main effort of the Allies' diplomatic has been to arrange an armistice between Bulgaria and Rumania and so insure Balkan co-operation. Whether they have succeeded the dispatches do not yet tell.

Rumanian means the addition of a half million troops. It means that the only gap in the iron ring which has been closed.

FRENCH AEROS RAID GERMAN WAR DEPOTS

Military Station in the Oise Bombarded and Canal Barge Blown Up.

London, July 16.—An air raid on a German military station at Chauny, an island town in the Oise, is reported in the French official statement to which, says: "A squadron of ten aeroplanes this morning dropped forty-six shells of 75 M.M. calibre, and six large bombs on the military station at Chauny, where there are important depots of war material. Fire broke out on two places. A barge was blown up on the Oise Canal."

The Berlin official statement says: "Our aviators dropped bombs on enemy troops in Gerardmer (in the Vosges Mountains, eighteen miles south of Saint Die)."

732 NEW CHOLERA VICTIMS IN 4 DAYS

Cases Increase to 809 on July 12, Mostly Among War Prisoners in Galicia.

Zurich, July 16.—The Austrian Ministry of the Interior announced to-day there were 809 cases of Asiatic cholera in the empire on July 12, as compared with seventy-seven cases on July 8.

The alarming spread of the disease occurred chiefly in Galicia, where many prisoners of war are affected.

Thaw, Freed in Bail, Tarries at Atlantic City on Trip Home

Early to Bed After Ignoring Juror's Advice to "Go Straight to Mother"—Startled at Matawan, N. J.—Trailed by Car Used in Dash from Asylum.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Atlantic City, N. J., July 16.—Harry K. Thaw disobeyed the advice of John Elliott, one of the jurors who advised Justice Hendrick that he was sane, to go home to his mother, and came to Atlantic City to-night, after a 150-mile dash across New Jersey in a touring car. He followed Mr. Elliott's advice, however, in not returning to Broadway, and announced that he would not go back to the White Lights there.

"I am through with Broadway, and will not go back to New York unless it is an urgent business," was one of the many manifestations of future intentions he made on the long winding trip to this seaside resort.

He slipped into town to-night unnoticed, and went at once to bed, saving his popular reception for to-morrow. He has come to look upon popular acclaim as part of his daily experience now, and has no doubt he will have it here, as he had it all day long every place else.

The decision to come to Atlantic City was an impulse of the mid-afternoon. He was brought across the ferry after Justice Hendrick had landed down his decision that Thaw was sane by Sheriff Griffenhagen, who had an order from the justice to escort him at once out of the county.

The Sheriff brought Thaw to Jersey City on the Cortlandt Street ferry. In mid-afternoon Thaw was transferred from the Sheriff's automobile to the chartered car for him by Norman J. Fitzsimmons, a private detective, who has been put in charge of the job of getting Thaw back to Philadelphia.

As soon as the ferryboat landed at Jersey City the Sheriff turned back, and Thaw at once took full charge of the expedition.

The order was for the car to go to Newark, where Thaw had lunch. The restaurant where he had luncheon at once became the scene for apparently every one in the business section

GENERAL STRIKE AT BRIDGEPORT LIKELY MONDAY

Machinists Put Millwright and 8-Hour Questions Up to Remingtons.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.] Bridgeport, Conn., July 16.—The Machinists' Union put the question of whether they will go on strike and tie Bridgeport industries into a knot, squarely up to the Remington company, including not only the new arms and ammunition factory but the old cartridge plant. The demands made are those expected, permitting the millwrights to become allied with the iron workers and an eight-hour day.

The question of the millwrights is really the issue. The eight-hour day has already been granted by the Remington company, and the unions expect the parent company will be able to influence the plants to which it has let sub-contracts to adopt the same schedule. This morning the labor leaders decided to make the millwright matter the main issue and let the eight-hour day matter go over, to-night they reconsidered and put the question of hours as an equal demand with the other. Part of the demand is double pay for overtime.

Great Strike Monday? It may be that a great strike will begin Monday morning. The labor leaders say they hope for a settlement and will send emissaries to the Remington company to-morrow morning. If the committee meets with a flat refusal it will call a strike for Monday. If it thinks the aspect is favorable it will continue negotiations.

The strike, if declared, will affect at present the Remington company and the factories which handle its sub-contracts. The question of extending the trouble is left to the local executive board of the Machinists' Union. J. J. Keppeler, international vice-president of the Machinists' Union, said to-night the unions held Major Penick "personally responsible" for the order to the millwrights.

"As far as regards German influence behind the trouble, the best answer to that is that the Remington company can settle the whole thing in twenty-four hours if it will rescind the order to the millwrights through the Stewart company to join the carpenters. It's not a question of German influence, anyway; it's a question of the Remington company attempting to

continue on page 2, column 4

Samuel Hopkins Adams

In to-morrow's Tribune shows how the medical quack secures his patients, and how he leads them on—whether they need treatment or not. The article gives names, locations and other facts concerning three actual experiences.

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The Sunday Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements

Continued on page 3, column 4



Harry Thaw surrounding a section of watermelon in a Newark restaurant on his first day of freedom, which wound up at Atlantic City.

who had no business in particular. The police closed in from adjoining posts to keep order, not knowing what it was all about. The veteran of the force with whiskers like a walrus

GERMAN TROOPS OUT TO STOP FOOD RIOTS

People Stirred Up by Socialist Pamphlets—Krupp Malcontents Threatened.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, July 16.—The "Daily News" announces that a private dispatch from Berlin, passed by the German censor, says:

"Excitement is growing rapidly among the German people on account of the Social Democratic pamphlets demanding the speedy conclusion of the war, owing to the increasing prices of all foodstuffs. Martial law will be declared throughout Germany to suppress all demonstrations."

A dispatch to the "Daily Chronicle" correspondent at Chiasso says that the German military authorities in Munich have informed the management and union officials of Krupp's, where a dispute occasioned by the increased cost of living has arisen in several departments, that in no circumstances will a strike be tolerated. A mass meeting of workers has been fixed for Sunday, when, it is expected, patriotic appeals will prove effective and a settlement will be reached.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS DESTROY THE U-51

German Submarine, Which Torpedoed the Majestic, Reported Sunk in Black Sea.

London, July 16.—The German submarine U-51 has been sunk in the Black Sea by Russian warships, according to reports from Varna, a Bulgarian port.

The U-51 gained fame by eluding the British blockade and passing through the Strait of Gibraltar. It left Wilhelmshaven, the great German base, to operate against the Allied fleet in the Dardanelles. It has been credited with sinking several enemy vessels, including the British battleship Majestic.

The British blockading fleet of Gibraltar was warned of the approach of the U-51, but failed to catch the underwater craft.

The U-51 passed through the Sea of Marmora and reported to the German commander at Constantinople. She evidently left the Turkish capital to operate against the Russian Black Sea fleet.

Saxonia Reaches Liverpool.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Liverpool, July 16.—In mid-afternoon Wednesday night the captain of the Saxonia, which arrived to-day, received Secretary Daniels's wireless warning of the possibility of bombs aboard. The chief officers examined the passengers' baggage but found nothing. The passengers were unaware the warning was received.

The fighting on the Dniester is continuing. Russian attempts to repulse our troops on the north bank of the river by severe counter attacks have been unsuccessful, and we have captured twelve officers, 1,300 men and three machine guns. When forcing a crossing of the Dniester and on the following days the Carinthian 7th Regiment especially distinguished itself.

"Near Sokal increased activity is shown on both sides. Our troops have stormed several advantage points, among them the Derzhadiner Convent, near Sokal."

New German Drives Aim to Destroy Czar's Army

By HAROLD WILLIAMS. Petrograd, July 16 dispatch to "The London Chronicle".—The Germans intend at this juncture to devote their chief energies to attacks on Russia in the hope of effectively defeating the Czar's army. The character of the developments vaguely outlined during the

WILSON WILL INSIST GERMANY MUST MEET DEMANDS AT ONCE

BLOCKADE MAY CAUSE FAMINE IN XMAS TOYS

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, July 16.—A great many American children will be without dolls next Christmas if some arrangement is not made between the American and British governments for the release of great quantities of German dolls and toys now either in Germany or in Holland in shipments to America, but stopped by the operation of the British blockade against German commerce.

Julius Baer, representing several large American toy importing houses, is trying to get the government to release a great mass of goods. Mr. Baer said to a correspondent of The Tribune that about two-thirds of all the dolls and toys sold in America at Christmas came from Germany. "If shipments now ready," he said, "are not permitted to go through the supply will be three-quarters less than normal, which means that next Christmas there will not be enough toys to go around."

DENIES GERMANY BACKS AUSTRIAN PROTEST TO U. S.

Note Prompted by Needs of Future, Says Foreign Office Official.

Vienna (via London), July 16.—That Germany inspired or in any way was behind the Austro-Hungarian note to the United States regarding the shipment of war munitions was authoritatively denied to a representative of The Associated Press by a high official of the Foreign Office.

The Austro-Hungarian statesman who spoke said that although the facts upon which the note is based had been in existence for a long time, the communication was sent only now, when great victories in Galicia prevented its interpretation as a cry for help from a land in distress. He disavowed in advance any idea of German inspiration, asserting that the step was taken spontaneously in the hope that, owing to the undisturbed friendly relations between Austria-Hungary and the United States the note would be assured a sympathetic reception in the latter country.

"The note," said this statesman, "is inspired by friendly feelings of the monarchy toward the United States, where so many of our subjects have found a second home. It is the speech of a friend to a friend—an attitude which we are more justified in taking because the relations of the two states have, as a fact, never been clouded."

"It might perhaps easily be a source of wonder that since the basic grounds of the note have been in existence for months the note was not sent long ago, but there is a reason for its appearance at this particular time."

General Von Mackensen's army, which doubtless has been waiting for Field Marshal Von Hindenburg to move in the North, has also resumed activity in Southern Poland. There is fighting of more or less severity all along the Russian front, except in Central Poland, where the Russians are in such strong positions that military men think it is impossible to break through.

The Germans claim to have made further progress with their Northern operations, but with the Russians' retirement it is not likely that the main forces have clashed. The combined operations are the most gigantic yet undertaken, with the aim, apparently, of squeezing the Russians out of Warsaw and the great slice of country which they hold north, south and east of that city, and at the same time attempting an invasion of Bessarabia.

Further advances by the Teutonic forces are reported in Poland north of Warsaw, the German official statement recording progress southeast of Kolno and south of Przasnysz, where their troops are reported "fighting victoriously." The latest Russian statement declares German attacks in this region were repulsed.

Baltic Campaign Renewed.

The German campaign in the Russian Baltic provinces seems to be gaining force. Berlin to-day announced that the German troops have crossed the Windau north of Koltinyan, in an easterly direction.

"Our troops have crossed the Windau River, north of Koltinyan, in an easterly direction. The German troops have made further progress."

The official communication issued at Vienna to-day says: "The fighting on the Dniester is continuing. Russian attempts to repulse our troops on the north bank of the river by severe counter attacks have been unsuccessful, and we have captured twelve officers, 1,300 men and three machine guns. When forcing a crossing of the Dniester and on the following days the Carinthian 7th Regiment especially distinguished itself."

"Near Sokal increased activity is shown on both sides. Our troops have stormed several advantage points, among them the Derzhadiner Convent, near Sokal."

No Hostile Intent.

"It may, of course, be assumed that the note is the 'product of mature consideration' and was drafted after consultation with international law experts of the first rank. The absence of the slightest hostile intent in it against the United States is shown not only by the opening phrases, but by the fact that it was published only after it leaked out in the United States that there was no objection to its publication."

"The question of whether Austria-Hungary feels that she is being cut off by America may be answered unreservedly in the affirmative. The military monarchy can and will continue the war as long as necessary. The population will, as hitherto, suffer

Will Call for Unequivocal Response from Berlin.

PATIENCE NEAR BREAKING POINT

Count von Bernstorff Urges That U. S. Act as Mediator.

TALKS WITH LANSING

President Finishes First Draft of His Reply to Kaiser's Note on Lusitania.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, July 16.—The note to Germany being prepared by Secretary of State Lansing will be an uncompromising summons to the German government for an immediate and unequivocal response to the demands of this government. This was indicated very clearly to-day by officials who are intimately connected with the negotiations.

It was strongly intimated that the State Department is fast losing patience with the unresponsiveness of the German government on the points at issue, and will insist that Germany lay aside all irrelevancies and confine herself to the direct demands made in the previous American notes.

These demands are three—that Germany make reparation for American losses incidental to the sinking of the Lusitania; that she disavow the act, and that assurances be given for the safety of American lives and property in accordance with international law governing the high seas. Germany has given no formal answer to any of these.

Belief in the firm and unyielding character of the note gained ground after the visit of Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador, to Secretary Lansing this morning. The ambassador urged the adoption of the suggestion in the German note that this country act as mediator between Great Britain and Germany for the freedom of the seas.

Secretary Lansing listened politely to this proposal, but intimated to Count von Bernstorff that no action would be taken by this government which might tend to complicate the situation.

Silent as to Note.

The Ambassador called on the Secretary informally, and had no definite instructions from his government. Some officials believe his real object was to get an inkling of the character of the coming American note. If so, he had his trouble for his pains, for Secretary Lansing sealed his lips whenever the conversation approached that subject.

It is generally thought the Kaiser is willing to comply with the American demands, but that public opinion in Germany will not permit it. This belief has caused the suggestion that an agreement might be reached through diplomatic channels by which this government would receive the desired assurances without forcing Germany to express them publicly in a note.

Secretary Lansing rejected this idea when asked about it to-night, intimating that no such course was being considered. Germany will be asked to make her disavowals and assurances publicly in a formal note to this government.

Mr. Lansing explained to Count von Bernstorff that the theory of the freedom of the seas appealed strongly to this government. He reminded the Ambassador, however, that an effort to bring about a joint understanding between England and Germany on the question, so that both countries would stop interfering with neutral commerce, had failed when made a short time ago.

Talks "Taller than It Acts."

It is understood the Ambassador told the Secretary about the attitude of Germany on submarine warfare disclosed in The Tribune on Monday—that while she could not give open assurances to this government that she would torpedo no more passenger ships, because of the feeling of the German people on the subject, nevertheless an order had been issued immediately after the sinking of the Lusitania that no more passenger ships should be torpedoed. The German government, he is understood to have said, was forced to "talk taller than it acted" because of the attitude of the Germans.

The important bearing the Nebraska case is expected to have on negotiations concerning the Lusitania is shown by the fact that the German apology was immediately telegraphed to President Wilson. Officials believe it is the most serious complication that has been introduced into the situation.

The Nebraska incident is not considered in any sense closed by the German memorandum. Many officials believe it has just been opened. While Germany's voluntary offer of reparation is what would have been demanded had the United States initiated the proceedings, the explanation offered by the German government could not be accepted without giving away the whole case of the Lusitania. Officials point out that the German